

WEATHER.

Overcast and warm, probably thundershowers tonight or Saturday; moderate southwest winds.

The Freeman Star

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 15

ONE CENT.

No. 19,259. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1913—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TARIFF MEASURE GREATLY CHANGED

Rates on Hundreds of Articles Altered by Senate Finance Committee.

REVISED BILL PLACED BEFORE DEMOCRATS

Free List Is Enlarged. Wheat Being Added—Retaliatory Duties Fixed.

The democratic tariff bill, revised by the Senate finance committee after several weeks of effort, was given to the democratic members of the Senate in a party conference this morning and was made public early this morning. Hundreds of changes from the tariff of the Underwood bill were made by the Senate committee.

Among the most important changes are:

Added to the free list: Alizarin, single tube, yards, school books, cement, creosote oil, anthracene and anthracene oil, glaziers and engravers' diamonds, not cut; miners' diamonds and diamond dust, crude artificial abrasives, abrasives, flax, hemp, flax and hemp tow, amber gum, valued at not more than 50 cents a pound; indigo colors, pig iron, wrought and scrap iron, ferromanganese and iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than iron bars, except castings; leather, including patent leather for shoes; harness, leather, saddle leather, leather, limestone-rock asphalt, needles for shoe machines, photographic films and moving picture films, cyanide of potassium, steel ingots, etc., not containing alloy; cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food; wool of the angora goat and alpaca; paintings, etchings, sculptures, etc., of a "professional character."

Wheat on Free List.

Wheat, 10 cents per bushel in the Underwood bill, was added to the free list, but the Senate committee retained a retaliatory provision that would impose a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat, 45 cents per barrel on flour and 10 cents per cental on other wheat products when imported from a country that imposes duty on American wheat or wheat products.

A retaliatory duty of 10 per cent upon potatoes imported from countries imposing duties on American potatoes. The States was also inserted, potatoes being underserved on the free list in the Underwood bill.

Important changes in other rates were: Agricultural products—Oats—Senate, 6 cents a bushel; Underwood, 10 cents. Oatmeal and rolled oats—Senate, 23 cents per hundred pounds and oat flour, 25 cents per hundred; Underwood, free list. Cheese—Senate, 24 cents per pound; Underwood, 25 cents. Butter and butter substitutes—Senate, 24 cents per pound; Underwood, 3 cents. Beet sugar—Senate, 5 per cent; Underwood, 10 per cent.

Cut on Prepared Eggs.

Eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared—Senate, 2 cents a pound; Underwood, 2 1/2 cents. Eggs, fresh—Senate, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free list. Peas, green or dried—Senate, 10 cents a bushel; Underwood, 15 cents.

Flaxseed, linseed and other oil seeds—Senate, 20 cents a bushel; Underwood, 20 cents. All other seeds—Senate, 5 cents a bushel; Underwood, 10 per cent ad valorem. Zanthoxylum—Senate, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 2 cents. Fish, except shellfish—Senate, 25 per cent; Underwood, 25 per cent. Lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit, shadocks and pomelos—Senate, 1/2 of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 10 per cent ad valorem. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc., from 15 cents to 20 cents per package, according to size.

Chemical Schedule.

Chemical schedule—Calomel, corrosive sublimate and other mercurial preparations—Senate, 20 per cent ad valorem; Underwood, 15 per cent. Compounds of pyroxilin or other cellulose esters—Senate 25 per cent; Underwood 15 per cent. Same if in wholly or partly dissolved form—Senate 40 per cent; Underwood 35 per cent. Chicory, crude, Senate, 15 cents per pound; Underwood, 20 cents; chicory, refined, etc., Senate, 10 cents per pound; Underwood, free.

Dextrine, made from potato starch or from other sources—Senate, 10 cents per pound; Underwood, 10 cents per pound. Cotton thread and carded yarn, if bleached, combed, dyed, mercerized or colored, numbers 1 to 9, Senate, 7 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 10 per cent; numbers 10 to 15, Senate, 10 per cent; Underwood, 12 1/2 per cent; numbers 16 to 25, Senate, 12 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 15 per cent; numbers 26 to 40, Senate, 17 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 15 cents to 25 cents, according to size. Flax seed and linseed oil, raw boiled or oxidized, Senate, 10 cents per gallon; Underwood, 10 cents per gallon. Olive oil not specially provided for, Senate, 20 cents per gallon; Underwood, 20 per cent ad valorem. Zinc oxide not containing more than 5 per cent lead, Senate, 10 per cent ad valorem; Underwood, 10 per cent ad valorem. Zinc oxide, all placed limit of lead contents at 3 per cent.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread and carded yarn, if bleached, combed, dyed, mercerized or colored, numbers 1 to 9, Senate, 7 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 10 per cent; numbers 10 to 15, Senate, 10 per cent; Underwood, 12 1/2 per cent; numbers 16 to 25, Senate, 12 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 15 per cent; numbers 26 to 40, Senate, 17 1/2 per cent; Underwood, 15 cents to 25 cents, according to size.

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Additional Clause.

An additional clause provides that all cotton containing thread interwoven by means of lappets, swivel and other similar attachment to perform figured or fancy effects, such as mimetic and dotted swisses or cotton cloth containing novelty yarns in whole or in part, other than ordinary ply or cable laid yarn or thread, shall pay a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

Handkerchiefs or Mufflers not Hemmed.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers not hemmed, Senate, 25 per cent; Underwood, 30 per cent. Apertures, madras, muslins and other woven figured upholstery goods, Senate, 25 per cent; Underwood, 25 per cent.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate: Not in session; meets Saturday. Democrats held a caucus to discuss tariff bill as amended by finance committee.

House:

Met at noon. Passed concurrent resolution for joint session of Congress in House chamber Monday to hear President Wilson read his address on currency legislation.

Representative Neeley in speech urged reopening of money trust inquiry.

LAUNCHES SHAFS AT "MONEY TRUST"

Representative Neeley Would Reform Methods of the Stock Exchange.

MANY BANKS SMASHED BY "INTERESTS," HE SAYS

Wants Evils Uprooted Before Passage of the Administration's Currency Bill.

Representative Neeley of Kansas, going after the "money trust," delivered a speech in the House of Representatives today in which he begged and pleaded with all his force that the currency legislation now in the air should not overshadow the importance of uprooting what he termed were most vicious evils existing in the stock exchange and clearing house situation. Mr. Neeley voiced the sentiments of Representative Henry of Texas and other prominent democrats who have openly declared that unless the money trust is dissolved the currency legislation will play into the hands of a very small and select company of New Yorkers, who control pretty nearly all the money in the United States, according to Mr. Neeley.

Mr. Neeley rapped the rules of the New York Stock Exchange and declared that the rules of the exchange could be used at any time to squeeze out minority stockholders in the interests of a trust-forming scheme. He said that the rules of the exchange allowed a broker to take his client's stock and hypothecate it at any time, without his client's knowledge, greatly to the risk of his client's safety.

Scores Former Senator Bailey.

He pointed out that bills had been introduced to uncover money trust evils and that they had been held up by various "manikins," acting in the interest of the "interests." One of the obstacles in the way of the adoption of the bill, he said, was "Senator Bailey of Texas, smeared with the smell of Standard Oil from head to heels."

Speaking of his own proceedings under the cloak of stock exchange rules, Mr. Neeley went into detail concerning the floating of the stock of the California Petroleum Company. He said several big New Yorkers got together to boost the sale of this untried stock.

For Stock Exchange Reform.

To prevent evils of this kind Mr. Neeley advocated instant reform, referring to a bill already introduced by him: "If these recommendations are adopted," he said, "the stock exchange will become a market instead of a shearing pen, and the man who makes false representations will be prosecuted the same as in any other business."

The clearing house came in for a severe tongue lashing from Mr. Neeley, who declared that the institution had cruelly and ruthlessly smashed the Brooklyn Bank and the Borough Bank, which cleared through the Oriental Bank, and that it had closed up the Oriental. He spoke of the prominent New York bankers who examined the affairs of the Oriental, and said that "110 banks and trust companies have been bought out, consolidated or forced to the wall in New York in the last year by this gang of financial pirates who have sought the complete domination of the commercial life of the country for their own aggrandizement."

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

Norway Approves Marconi Connection With United States.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 20.—The committee of the Norwegian parliament today unanimously recommended approval of the contract arranged between the Marconi company and the Norwegian government providing for a wireless service between Norway and America if certain modifications can be obtained.

Australian Cabinet Resigns.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 20.—The Australian federal premier, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, and the cabinet resigned today as a result of the recent elections, in which the liberals obtained a majority of one over the labor party in the federal house of representatives.

TOWN CONTROLS SALOON.

License Granted by Popular Vote, Municipality Gets Receipts.

SISSSETON, S. D., June 20.—Commencing July 1, Sisseton will have the nearest approach to a municipal saloon of any town in South Dakota. The licenses for two saloons to which the town is entitled were granted to W. E. Bollenbeck by popular vote.

Bollenbeck will conduct the business on unique lines. He will work on a salary of \$1,800 a year, and the profits of the business will be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to the county good roads fund and the remaining 50 per cent to the city treasury.

The daily receipts of the saloon will be turned over to two leading citizens, under whose control the business will be conducted. The name of the city will appear in any of the transactions of the saloon.

STORY OF A TRUST TOLD BY PERKINS

Gives History of Formation of the International Harvester Company.

NO WATER IN ISSUES, ASSERTS THE EX-BANKER

Thinks Special Government Counsel Is Lacking in Knowledge of Business "Deals."

CHICAGO, June 20.—As George W. Perkins, former partner of the late J. P. Morgan, viewed it from the witness stand in the International Harvester Company's anti-trust hearing today, Edwin P. Grosvenor, attorney for the government, knows but little of "deals."

The particular "deal" in question was incidental to the formation of the International Harvester Company (a project fathered by Mr. Perkins), particularly with regard to witness' efforts to purchase the McCormick, Deering, Plano, Osborne and Milwaukee Harvester Companies. Mr. Perkins, under cross-examination by Attorney Grosvenor, stood by his testimony that these concerns were under consideration, but not these alone.

"The title was successfully transferred in the case of four of the companies on the same date, wasn't it?" suggested Attorney Grosvenor. "No, sir, not in the way you want me to say. I was working on the propositions simultaneously, but I think they were not brought to conclusions on the same day."

Contracts Signed Same Day.

The government lawyer said the four contracts were all signed July 28, 1902, and Mr. Perkins explained that a deal might be completed without anything being actually put on paper. That was a formality.

"Didn't you get all the men together and discuss the proposition?" persisted Mr. Grosvenor. "That," replied the witness, with emphasis, "is the one thing in the world I would have done. You cannot know much about deals to suggest that I should have been interested in keeping the men apart. Had they come together they would have known I was trying to get the five or more firms, and they would have advanced their price on me. I wish you could see this organization as I see it. You are looking at it as a constructive whole, I look at it as a constructive whole."

Ready With Information.

"Yes," retorted the government attorney, "we are looking at the legality of its formation ten years ago. That is what we are interested in."

"You could have learned this long ago," replied Mr. Perkins, "if you had only called on me then. But you didn't. I had to wait until now, when I am testifying under notice. I probably will be criminally indicted for having given you this information."

Mr. Perkins when he took the witness stand yesterday was warned by Mr. Grosvenor of conditions under which he testified did not give him immunity from possible prosecution. Mr. Perkins said he was born in Chicago; that he had lived in the west; that he had been in the United States for 15 years; that he had observed agricultural conditions in this country and in Europe. He said he understood that America is vastly in advance of Europe in the matter of the harvester purchase, he replied:

Backed by J. P. Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan was back of this purchase, and he alone. Neither Mr. Cyrus McCormick nor any of the McCormicks had anything to do with it, except to advance as a temporary loan to Mr. Morgan the \$100,000 which was used in the purchase of the land."

Who named the International Harvester Company?

"I did."

"I wish you would tell why this name was chosen."

"The name was a direct outgrowth of our intention of developing an international business. My experience in the purchase of the land, and the fact that if they were able to call their firm an 'international life insurance' company they would be able to get a better price for their land in London for the word 'international' in the name of the company."

Instances Showing Variations.

Instances were cited at the conference to show the variations among the states in the weights per bushel of commodities. Turnips, it is stated, show a range of from forty-two to sixty pounds a bushel; coarse salt from fifty to eighty-five pounds, and dried peaches from twenty-eight to forty pounds, while similar variations apply in the case of almost every food product.

CHARGED TO ARSON SQUAD.

Large Unoccupied English Mansion Prey to Suffragettes.

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 20.—A large unoccupied mansion at Solihull, near here, has been abandoned by its owner, and is now a prey to the arson squad of militant suffragettes today.

A number of suffragette placards were found in the vicinity. One of them demanded the release of the women suffragettes imprisoned for the cause. A second bore the words "votes for women." Another was addressed to Sir Walter Phillimore, the judge who three days ago sentenced six of the suffragette leaders to imprisonment in London for conspiracy. It read: "Judge not that ye be not judged."

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AND THERE'S ONLY ONE CURE FOR THIS FORM OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

FIXES SALES BY WEIGHT AS LAW IN THE DISTRICT

Plan Designed to Benefit Consumers Proposed to the Commissioners.

Washington consumers may buy by weight rather than by measurement in the future.

A plan designed to reduce the high cost of living, which calls for the abolition of the bushel measurement and its subdivisions and substitution thereof of a weight unit of 100 pounds, has been presented to the Commissioners by Col. V. C. Haskell, superintendent of weights, measures and markets of the District.

May Become National.

The plan is regarded as not only of local importance, in so far as it affects consumers, but of national concern, since action by Congress, it is believed, establishing a weight unit law for the District of Columbia probably would lead to similar laws being passed in many if not all of the states of the Union.

HOLIDAY PLAN IN FAVOR

Committees of Trade Bodies to Discuss July 4 Closing at Monday Meeting.

The movement to have the business houses of Washington and the government departments remain closed from the evening of July 3 until Monday morning, July 7, has gained headway and committees of several business organizations are arranging for meetings to take up the matter.

Although a number of business men have signified their intention of closing their establishments for those days, it was decided that their associations take up the matter. It is expected a meeting of the executive committees of the organizations are arranging for meetings to take up the matter.

WILSON TO ATTEND WEDDING.

Secretary McAdoo's Son to Be Married Tomorrow.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department this afternoon went to Baltimore to attend the wedding of his son, Francis H. McAdoo, and Miss Ethel Preston McCormick. The ceremony is to be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Brookland, a suburb of Baltimore. The bride is the daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

COX DEFENSE OUTLINED.

Opening Statement in Behalf of Cincinnati "Boss" and Banker.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—The opening statement to the jury on behalf of the defense in the trial of George B. Cox, former political leader and banker, who is charged with the misapplication of \$115,000 belonging to the Cincinnati Trust company, was resumed by Attorney Frank Dinsmore in the common pleas court today.

MAJ. ANCONA DEAD.

Last Surviving Member of House of Representatives of 1861.

READING, Pa., June 20.—Major Sydenham W. Ancona, eighty-nine years old, believed to have been the last surviving member who served in the national House of Representatives in 1861, died here today. He was a democrat and served in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and had a personal acquaintance with notable men of the civil war period.

A special train is to take the presidential party, including those of his advisers who will make the trip.

ITALIANS BATTLE ARABS.

One Officer and Nineteen Men Killed in Fierce Battle.

ROME, June 20.—A severe battle fought between the Italian troops and the Tripolitan Arabs at Eltangi yesterday cost the lives of one Italian officer and nineteen soldiers, while five officers and 217 men were wounded.

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SUFFRAGETTE IN 'PANTS'

Miss Lillian Lenton Eludes Police by Donning Man's Attire.

LONDON, June 20.—Miss Lillian Lenton, the militant suffragette who was convicted of having started the fire in the New Tea Garden pavilion and who has given the police much trouble, has escaped in man's clothing from the house where she was living in Leeds pending the expiration of her license.

Miss Lenton was released from jail in March because of illness caused by a hunger strike. She broke her license and was not heard of again until June 10, when she was arrested at Doncaster under dramatic circumstances. A woman named Winslow was charged with breaking into Westfield House at Doncaster with the intent to burn it. A witness for the defense who called herself May Donnie confessed that she and not the Winslow woman was guilty. She again proved to be Miss Lenton, for whom the police had been searching. The Winslow woman was released and Miss Lenton was sent back to jail.

Miss Lenton immediately started another hunger strike and got out on license a few days ago. She was placed in a house at Leeds until she had sufficiently recovered to be returned to jail and police guarded the house. She again eluded them and got away yesterday.

LAW CALLED INEQUITABLE.

The present law allows the Commissioners to institute proceedings to condemn alley property and turn them into minor streets, but the law is so worded that the entire cost of this conversion must be borne by the property owners who own the land and the house immediately adjoining the alley or the proposed minor street.

There has been little or no discussion of alley under this law for a long time because of the inequitable law.

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BORLAND BILL MAY HELP PRESENT ALLEY PROBLEM

Those Connected With Crusade Expect to See Legal Difficulties Solved.

The bill which every one connected with the present alley crusade believes will clear up all legal difficulties in the way of a quick conversion of slums was introduced into the House today by Representative Borland of Missouri, one of the representatives who have been vitally interested in the problem confronting the District of Columbia in its submerged neighborhoods.

This is the bill which was recommended years ago by the President's home commission. It is designed to remove the legal obstacles toward the condemnation of alleys and their conversion into minor streets.

It provides, in effect, that the entire cost of the condemnation need not be levied against any particular benefit district. In case there is an excess of damages over benefits, the damages under the Borland bill can be levied against the District of Columbia at large. Mr. Borland believes the bill will meet the approval of the District committee of the House. If so, it will be a most important step in the elimination of the inhabited alleys, the blind courts, the pocket slums and the squallor which has been picturesquely so vividly to congressmen by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and others interested in the movement to clear up these bad places.

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